

horizontalis, rostro regulariter trigonali, marginibus quoque arcuatis, apice rectangulo. Carinæ laterales scutelli verticis obsoletissimæ.

Pronotum antice et postice acutangulum; crista elevata, regulariter arcuata, in prozona integra, in metazona crenata. Pars dorsalis pronoti tuberculis subacutis elevatis conspersa, saltem in parte postica. Sulci 3 parum impressi, lacunis translucidis nullis.

Pedes antici haud granulati, pedes postici sabulosi etsi in tibiis. Femora postica ad 2^{um} typum* pertinentia, quoque modice lata, margine supero subrecto ante condylum tamen subsinuato, spinis 10—12, in condylo 3 seratiformibusque. Margo inferior vise arcuatus, subtiliter spinulosus. Tibiæ posticæ extus spinis 10.

Abdomen basi granulatum, apice punctatum, carinatum; segmentis ultra medium dente trigonali armatis.

♀. Long., 55, long. pronot., 15, fem. post., 20, latit. femor. post., 6, latit. antennæ, 2 mm.

Hab. : Transvaal, Zoutpansberg (Coll. Dist. and de Sauss.).

The colour of this *Xiphocera* is very variable, as in all the species. The species comes next to *X. cristata*, Sauss. (*l.c.*, p. 44, 5). It is smaller; the crest of pronotum is regularly arcuate, and has no translucent fenestræ, &c.

Geneva: 1893.

NOTES ON NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN COCCIDÆ (No. 4).

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PLATE II.

PSEUDINGLISIA, *n. g.*

♀ adult. Scale elevated, more or less circular, ridged; ventral scale complete, detached; antennæ of four joints; anal lobes very minute; last five segments of body with broad chitinous plates bearing spinnerets; rostrum biarticulate.

PSEUDINGLISIA RODRIGUEZIÆ, *n. sp.*

♀ adult (fig. 1). Dark purplish-red, mottled with lighter red; elongate-ovate, widely rounded in front, gradually narrowed behind the insertion of posterior legs; zomital divisions very distinct in the living insect; margins of the segments at the sides bearing very long hairs, which gradually shorten as they near the anus, and are almost wanting on the cephalic margin. Eyes very large, projecting, somewhat in the form of a truncated cone, unicolorous with the body. Antennæ (fig. 1a) of four nearly equal joints; 1st much contracted at base, has one or more short stiff hairs; 3rd with three, 4th with two at apex and two a little below them. Rostrum (fig. 1b) biarticulate, apex with two stiff hairs; rostral filaments, which make their exit through the first joint of the rostrum, are very long. Legs (fig. 1c) short, very little longer than the antennæ; trochanter very small; tibiæ grooved, about as long again as the tarsi, the latter without digitules but with a short stiff hair at apex; claws

* Saussure, *Spizilegia Genavensis*, II, p. 29.

blunt, without digitules. Near the insertion of all the legs, on the posterior side, is a clear, almost circular space (? spiracles). Last five segments (fig. 1*d*) formed of brown chitinous plates, widest at the margin; six of these, three on each side of the pygidium, are more or less pointed at their apices, which terminate near the anal orifice; each plate, except the first pair, with a few rather large spinnerets of the form shown at fig. 1*e*; these spinnerets slightly varying in size, and also as to their number and position. The position of the anal orifice will be seen on referring to the fig. 1*d*. At fig. 1*f* is shown in profile a view of the last five segments in the act of extruding an egg. Pygidium (ventral aspect, fig. 1*g*) very small, attached to the first pair of plates, consists of a very dark chitinous plate, bearing on either side four spines of varied length, as shown in the fig.; in addition to the plate there are two very minute lobes, each bearing a spine, the lobes, however, are very difficult to see in some specimens. There is a divisional line right through the centre of the pygidium, on either side of which, at the inner side of the chitinous plate, are two well defined, clear, rectangular spaces, the posterior margins of which are very finely serrated. The dorsal aspect of the pygidium is as shown in the fig. 1*h*. Above the pygidium are two long, angular, caudal scales, similar to those found in the *Lecaniinæ*; immediately below the caudal scales are two very small spines. This drawing (fig. 1*h*) was made from a specimen mounted without preparation in potash and without pressure, which will account for the slight discrepancy in the outline of the two figures.

Long., 1 mm.; wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Scale (fig. 2, 2*a*). White, sub-opaque and somewhat glassy, circular, or nearly so; conical, except the margins, which are broadly flattened; radiating from the apex are from six to eight (usually seven) strong ridges or carinæ, which gradually disappear as they near the margin, where they are often entirely wanting. Ventral scale free, white, complete, sometimes having a central yellowish stain.

Diam., 2—2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; high, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 mm.

Larva. Antennæ of six joints (fig. 3), of which the last two are the longest, and have one or more rather long hairs. Legs (fig. 3*a*) about the same length as the antennæ, are short and stout; tibio-tarsal joint very faint, the former with a short stiff hair at apex. The four digitules very slender. Rostrum (fig. 3*b*) bi-articulate. Anus with a very small chitinous plate (fig. 3*c*), very like the portion of the ♀ which I have termed the pygidium, on either side of which are two very long and stout hairs, but whether these originate from true anal lobes I am not able to determine, as I can see no trace of them.

♂ unknown in any stage.

Hab.: on *Rodriguezia secunda* at Eaton Hall, Chester, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Westminster, on plants freshly imported from Trinidad, December, 1889, and January, 1890. Received from Mr. Hand, the orchid grower, who kindly supplied a single leaf of the food-plant, on the basal portion of which were many examples of this pretty and interesting *Coccid*.

I am very doubtful as to the position this species should occupy, bearing as it does characters both of the *Lecaniinæ* and the *Coccinæ*; of the former the anal plates, and of the latter the multiarticulate

